

General patient representation from Electronic Health Records



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Datathon for Intensive Care DAT-ICU event 20-21st of January // PARIS, FRANCE

This event is free!

More than 160 participants, 20 teams...

https://www.aphp.fr/contenu/datathon-dat-icu-intensive-care-unit-4-pr ojets-innovants-selectionnes-lissue-de-48h-danalyse









More context

Autorisation par la Commission Nationale Informatique et Libertés de la constitution d'un entrepôt de données de santé à l'AP-HP

Publié le 09/03/2017. Page vue 1422 fois. | Communiqués de presse

L'autorisation de la CNIL ouvre l'accès aux recherches sur données dépassant le cadre de l'équipe de soins

Dans sa délibération du 19 janvier 2017, la Commission Nationale Informatique et Libertés (CNIL) a autorisé l'Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris à mettre en œuvre un traitement automatisé de données à caractère personnel ayant pour finalité la constitution de l'entrepôt de données de santé (EDS).

LES COORDONNÉES DU SERVICE PRESSE

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CONTACTER LE SERVICE DE PRESSE DE L'AP-HP

https://www.aphp.fr/contenu/autorisation-par-la-commission-nationale-infor matique-et-libertes-de-la-constitution-dun









MIMIC dataset



MIMIC is an openly available dataset developed by the MIT Lab for Computational Physiology, comprising deidentified health data associated with ~40,000 critical care patients. It includes demographics, vital signs, laboratory tests, medications, and more.

https://mimic.physionet.org/









Motivation

- Secondary use of electronic health records (EHRs) promises to advance clinical research and precision medicine:
 > diseases prediction algorithms
 > personalized prescriptions & treatment recommendations
 > patient similarity & clinical trial recruitment
- The success of these applications depends on feature selection and data representation:
 - A domain expert designate the patterns to look for in the EHR
 albuminuria is an important factor in Chronic kidney disease
 - ►A clinical informatician determines codes and terminologies
 - type 2 diabetes mellitus [hbA1C > 7.0, 250.00 ICD-9 diagnosis code, mention in the clinical notes]



ICD-9 diagnosis code

List of ICD-9 codes

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The following is a list of codes for International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems^{[1] [2]}.

- List of ICD-9 codes 001–139: infectious and parasitic diseases
- List of ICD-9 codes 140–239: neoplasms
- List of ICD-9 codes 240-279: endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders
- List of ICD-9 codes 280–289: diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs
- List of ICD-9 codes 290–319: mental disorders
- List of ICD-9 codes 320–389: diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
- List of ICD-9 codes 390-459: diseases of the circulatory system
- List of ICD-9 codes 460-519: diseases of the respiratory system
- List of ICD-9 codes 520-579: diseases of the digestive system
- List of ICD-9 codes 580-629: diseases of the genitourinary system
- List of ICD-9 codes 630-679: complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium
- List of ICD-9 codes 680-709: diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue
- List of ICD-9 codes 710-739: diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
- List of ICD-9 codes 740-759: congenital anomalies
- List of ICD-9 codes 760-779: certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
- List of ICD-9 codes 780–799: symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions
- List of ICD-9 codes 800–999: injury and poisoning
- List of ICD-9 codes E and V codes: external causes of injury and supplemental classification









ICD-9-CM Section I

General Coding Guidelines

- Use <u>both</u> the Alphabetic Index and the Tabular List when locating and assigning a code.
- Locate each term in the Alphabetic Index and verify the code selected in the Tabular List.
- For example, code for the condition "combined hyperlipidemia"

Hyperlipidemia 272.4 carbohydrate-induced 272.1 combined 272.2

272.2 Mixed hyperlipidemia

Broad- or floating-betalipoproteinemia Combined hyperlipidemia





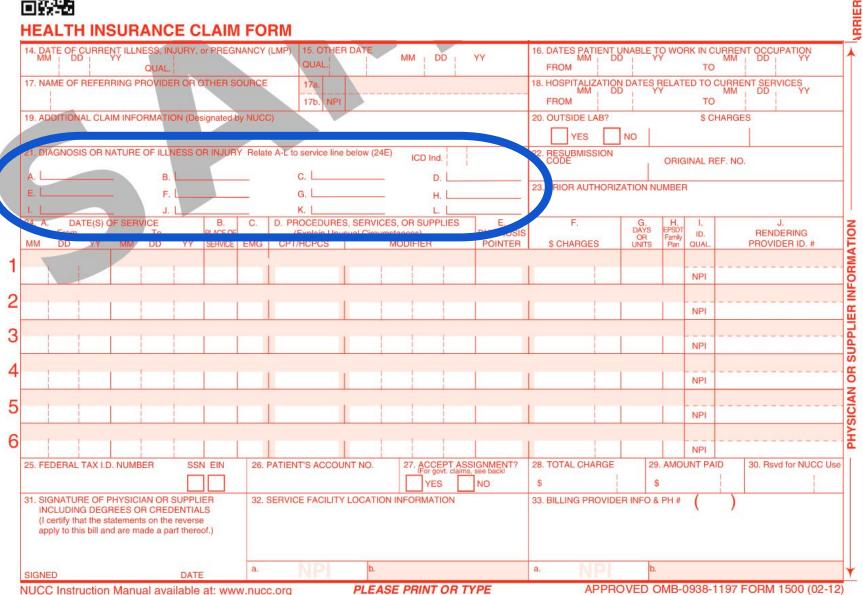




ICD-9 diagnosis code



HEALTH INSURANCE CLAIM FORM



<u>Goal</u>: reduce the dimensionality by building a generalist embedding for each stay with deep learning methods, spanning the whole semantic spectrum of healthcare data



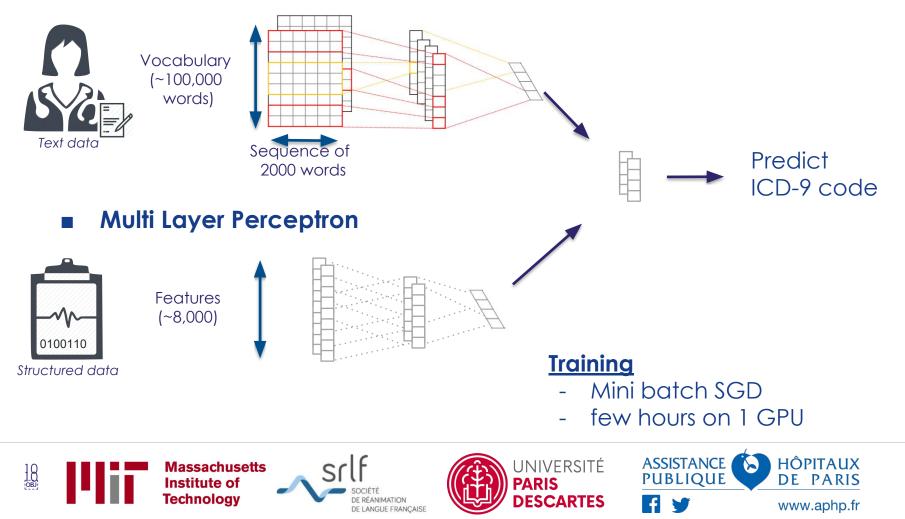
raw data

embedding space similar patient should be near



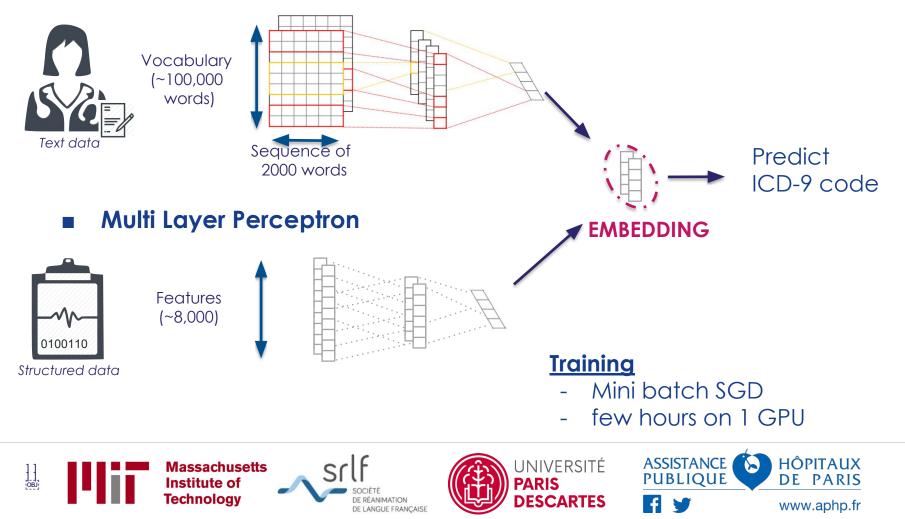
Our idea: **two models** for each type of data **trained jointly** to get one embedding representation of patient stays

Convolutional Neural Network



Our idea: **two models** for each type of data **trained jointly** to get one embedding representation of patient stays

Convolutional Neural Network





level 1:19 chapters

neoplasms, infectious and parasitic

Baseline Random Forests PPV: 0.706, Sensitivity: 0.433, F1: 0.537

PPV: 0.861, Sentivity: 0.782, F1: 0.820



level 2:146 sub-chapters

digestive neoplasms, neuroendocrine tumors

mycoses, venerial diseases

PPV: 0.740, Sensitivity: 0.462, F1: 0.570





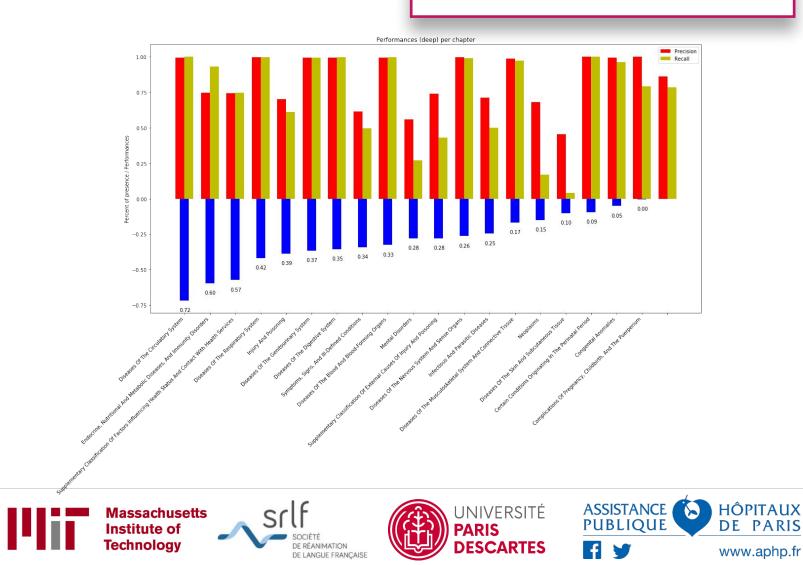






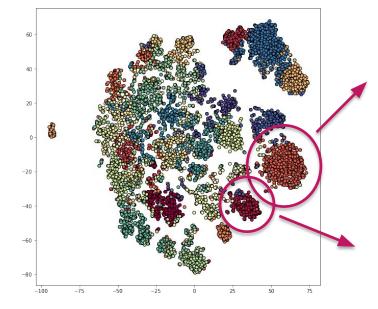
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Precision: 0.861, Recall: 0.782, F1: 0.820





Unsupervised clustering method (k means)



New borns

Almost all stays in cluster contain code « Certain Conditions Originating In The Perinatal Period »

ARDS

Almost all stays in cluster contain code « Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrom »



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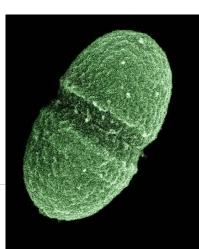








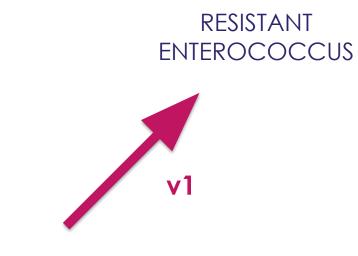
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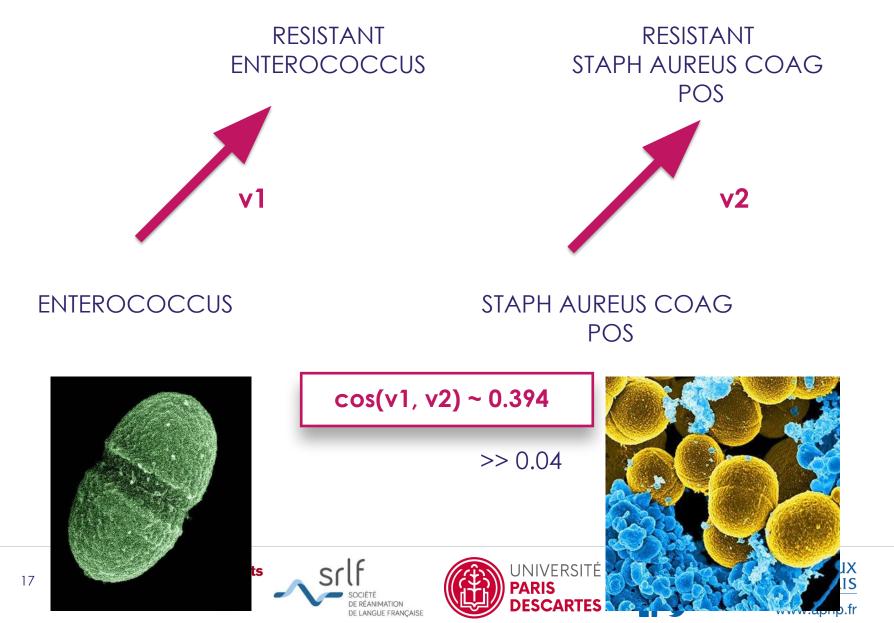


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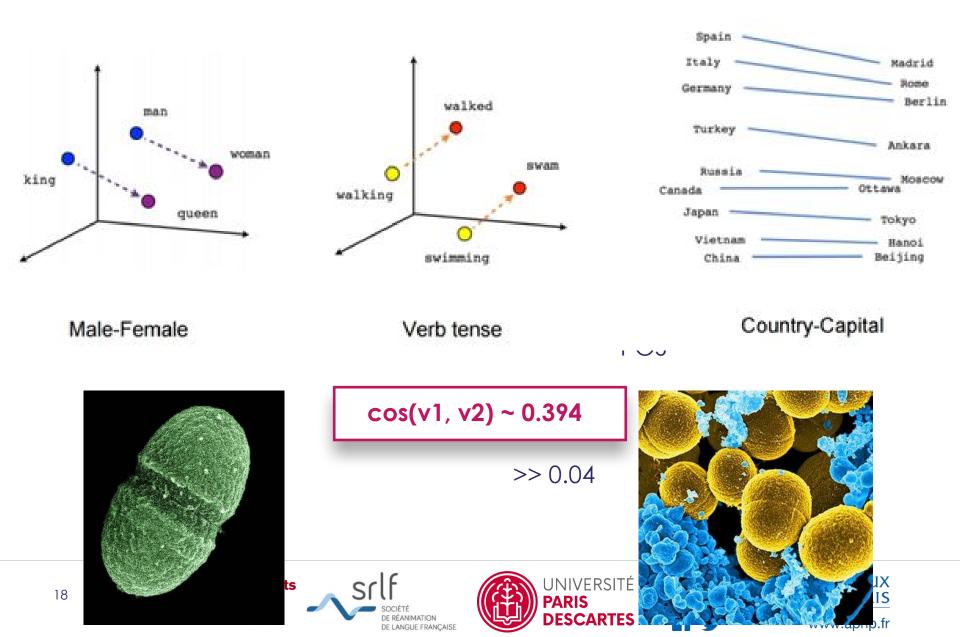


STAPH AUREUS COAG POS



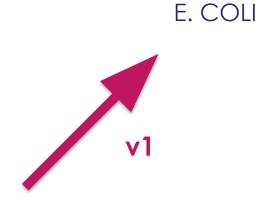


Results - Medical concept encoded in the embedding

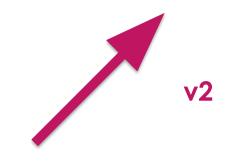


Results - Medical concept encoded in the embedding

RESISTANT







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Discussion

Aresults:

- Generalist clinical fingerprint giving promising results on similarity-based stay clustering
- Encouraging metrics on ICD-9 classification proves validity of the architecture
- Learnt representation correctly **encodes medical semantics** such as antibiotic resistance

Limits:

- Not enough data (54k stays) to fully benefit from Deep Learning -> 216k stays analyzed by Google, UCSF, Stanford, UCM (2018)
- Temporality dimension aggregated to 1 data point per stay

Perspectives and applications:

• **Deep Learning** works better with more data

APHP database (millions of stays)

- Cohort selection for clinical studies
- A compact representation available for any predictive model









Team



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MIMIC III database : EHR data from 54,000 ICU stays



Text data from medical reports

- vocabulary size of 119,000 words
- 2M clinical notes
- first 2000 words per stay



Structured medical data:

- medical procedures, drugs, in/out fluids, microbiology, transfers, demographics,
- SNOMED CT concept extractions from text (exact match)
- numerical or categorical (one hot encoded)
- features selection : 44,000 -> 8,000 most discriminant (lowest p-values chi square)







